A NEW FLOWER-FEEDING SPECIES OF DROSOPHILA
(DIPTERA : DROSOPHILIDAE)

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A new flower-feeding species of *Drosophila*, closely related to *D. hansoni* Pipkin 1964, was collected in Rio Raposo, Colombia, in June, 1963, from *Heliconia collinsiana* Griggs. The plant host observed for *D. hansoni* in Cerro Campana, Panama, was *Heliconia vellerigera* Poepp. Specific differences involving both body color and genitalia distinguish the *Drosophila* species. Evolutionary implications of the difference in host plants between the two drosophilids are discussed in Pipkin, Rodríguez, and León (in press, *The American Naturalist*). A description of the new species follows:

Drosophila hansonioides, new species.

External characters of imagines—♂, ♀. Arista with 4 dorsal and 2 ventral branches in addition to the terminal fork. Antenna yellowish tan; 3rd joint covered with short pale hairs. Ocellar triangle and orbits semi-shining yellowish-brown; ocelli amber; frontal triangle dull yellow; three frontal hairs on each side of the apex of the frontal triangle. Proclinate orbital bristle about the length of the posterior reclinate; anterior reclinate minute, ¼ the other two; 5 orbital hairs. Post verticals well formed, crossed. Face straw-colored; carina narrow above, widening below, flattened. Cheeks yellowish; distance from eye margin to base of oral bristles less than ⅛ the greatest diameter of the eye. One pair of prominent oral bristles, the 2nd less than half the first. Eyes dull red with yellow pile; eye index 1.3. Palpi straw-colored with one strong subapical bristle, one shorter bristle, and additional hairs; proboscis yellow.

Acrostichal hairs in six rows; no prescutellars. Anterior scutellars widely divergent. Distance from anterior to posterior dorso-central bristles ⅗ the distance between the two dorso-centrals. Mesonotum and scutellum shining yellowish tan; pleura straw-colored; halteres yellow. Anterior sternopleural bristle ⅗ the posterior; mid-sternopleural thin, ⅕ the anterior. Legs unicolorous yellowish; some recurved hairs on first tarsi. Apicals on 1st and 2nd tibiae; preapicals on all three. Wings unicolorous tan; posterior crossvein unclouded. Costal index 2.6; 4th vein index 1.9; 4c index, 1.0; 5x index, 1.5. Third section of the costal vein with heavy hairs on the basal half. One prominent bristle at apex of the 1st costal section.

♂, abdominal tergites yellowish tan; tergites 2, 3 with narrow black apical bands, widely interrupted medially and fading at the lateral bend of the tergite; tergites 4, 5 bare; tergite 6 with a strong black trapezoidal median mark, extending the width of the tergite. Female, with similar apical bands on 2, 3, 4; tergite 5 bare; narrow black stripe on tergite 6; tergite 7 yellow.

Body length, ♂, 2.33 mm; ♀, 2.33 mm.

Wing length, ♂, 0.98 mm; ♀, 0.98 mm.

Genitalia—♂, apodeme of penis a straight rod; penis simple, expanded apically like the bowl of a pipe with a shallow projecting hook, apparent in side view; bow of hypandrium with a prominent horn; gonapophyses each with a long

medial bristle. Forceps with a sinuous row of 12 primary teeth of which 5 are borne on a proximal lip and 7 along the medial edge of the forceps in a lower lip; no prominent gaps between the bristles of upper and lower lips; 9 marginal bristles; no well developed toe; anal plates separate from the genital arch. ♀, ovipositor plates acuminate distally, golden, with 17 primary teeth and three additional teeth medial to the dorsal edge of the ovipositor and proximally situated.

Relationship.—Very close to *D. hansoni* Pipkin (1964) from which it differs in a restriction of the black abdominal markings in both sexes, fewer medial teeth on the ovipositor; absence of a pronounced gap in the primary teeth of the forceps; and small differences in wing indices.

Ecology.—Aspirated from inflorescence of *Heliconia collinsiana* Griggs on June 7, 1963 at Rio Raposo, Colombia.

Types.—Holotype male (2R1), Rio Raposo, Colombia, and 4 paratypes in U. S. National Museum.

References

Pipkin, S. B. 1964. New flower-breeding species of *Drosophila* (Diptera: Drosophilidae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 66 (4): 217–245.

———, **R. L. Rodríguez,** *and* **J. León.** Plant host specificity among flower-feeding neotropical *Drosophila* (Diptera: Drosophilidae). In press, The American Naturalist, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

——— *and* **W. W. Wirth.** 1965. Lectotypes of Panama *Drosophila* (Diptera: Drosophilidae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 67 (3): 147–148.

A NEW SYNONYM OF TAENIOTHRIPS EUCHARII (WHETZEL)

(Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

Study of a paratype of *Taeniothrips rohdeae* Kurosawa (1937, Kontyu 11 (3): 273–274, figs. 5–7), in the U. S. National Museum, shows that it is the same as *Taeniothrips eucharii* (Whetzel, 1923) (new synonymy). The host, *Rohdea japonica* Roth, may be added to the plant list given in my paper on synonyms and habits of *eucharii* (1963, Ent. Soc. Amer. Ann. 56: 399–401). When I prepared the paper on *eucharii*, the paratype of *rohdeae* was not available, and I overlooked Kurosawa's excellent description and figures of the species.—Kellie O'Neill, *Entomology Research Division, ARS, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*